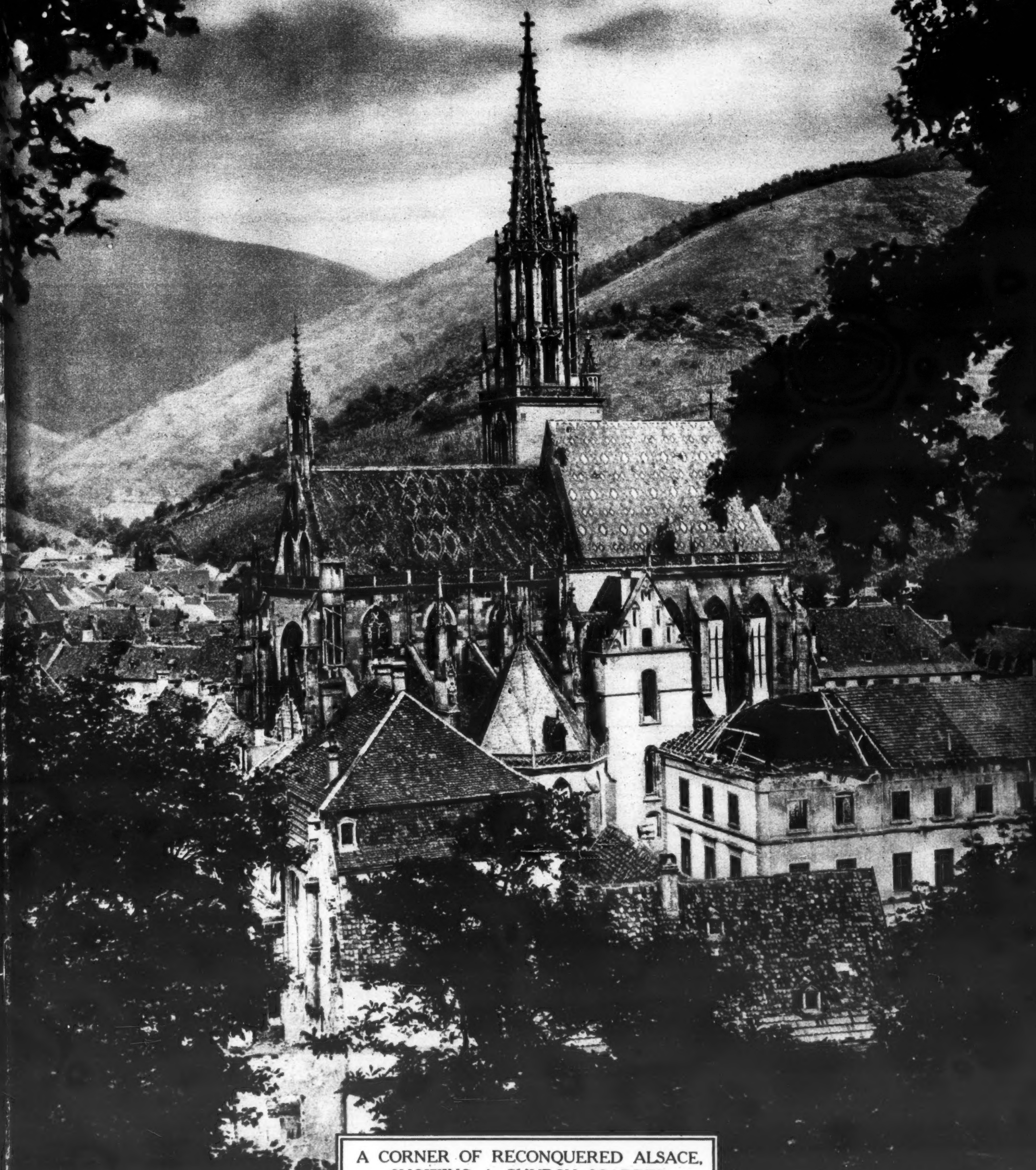


The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



A CORNER OF RECONQUERED ALSACE,
SHOWING A CHURCH SCARRED
BY SHELL FIRE.

(French Official Photograph.)

VOL. VI, NO. 8. OCTOBER 25, 1917

PRICE TEN CENTS

The Hand Grenade Used by British Infantry



ENGLISH GIRLS IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS DRILLING HAND GRENADES, ONE OF WHICH IS SHOWN IN GREATER DETAIL IN THE CIRCLE AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The bombs, or hand grenades, used by British infantry to "clean out" enemy trenches are of three kinds—one of percussion fuse and two of time. The former is pear shaped, and carries an exterior piece of the same shape, which

covers one half of the grenade, and on being thrown sets free a cord with a weight attached. This weight causes the part of the bomb containing the striker to hit the ground first, thus causing the explosion. The fuse of the timed

bomb is ignited by a blow on the striker with the left hand. These bombs have the shape of an ellipsoid, and in some cases have deep grooves to facilitate fragmentation. The charge is of shedite. The danger zone extends to 65 feet on

either side of the point of explosion in a trench, and on open ground the fragments may cause injuries at 820 feet. The handling of the bombs is somewhat dangerous on account of the sensitive character of the detonator.

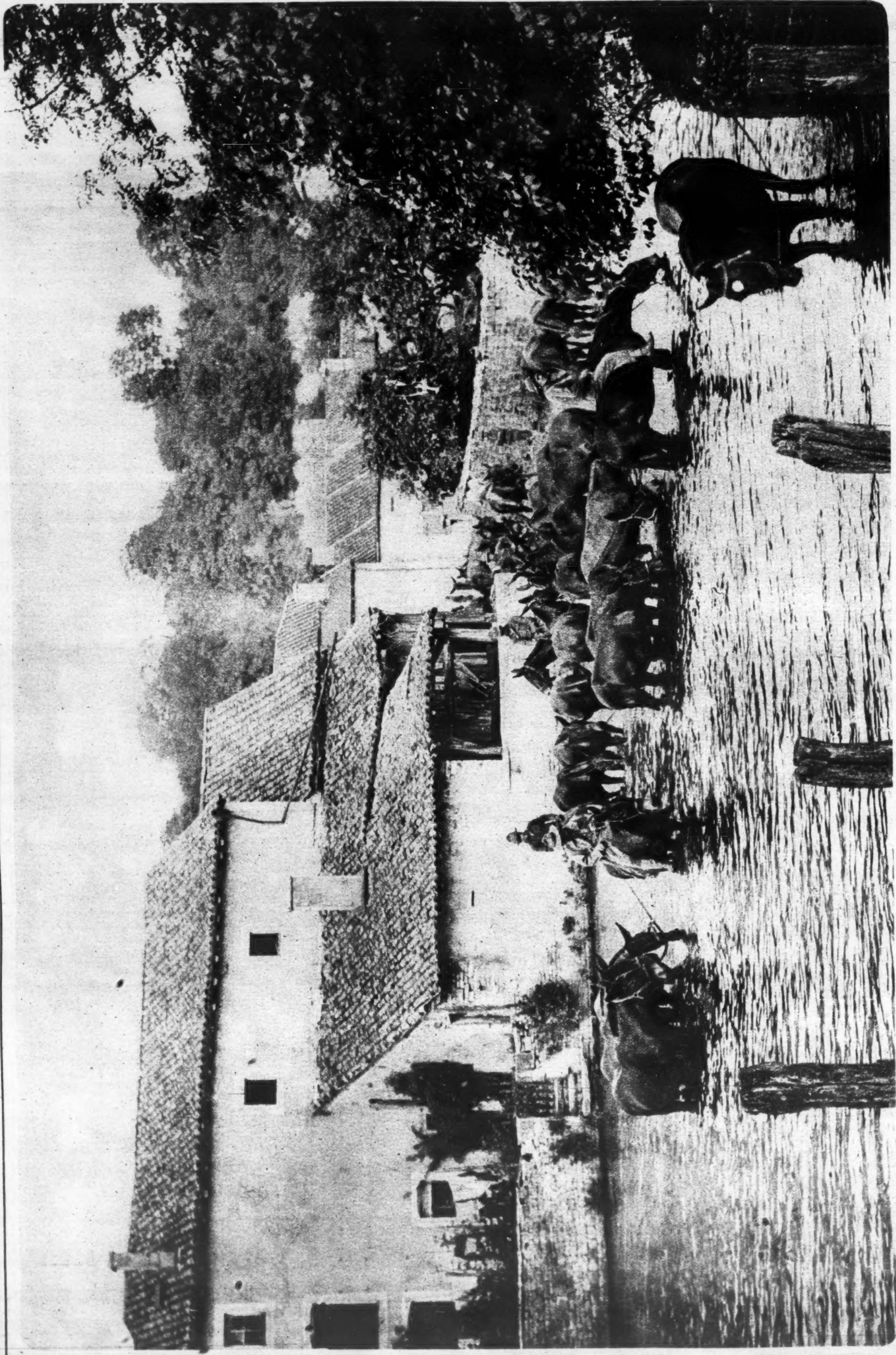
American Troops in France at Work and at Play



MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE LEARNING
ALL THEY CAN ABOUT TRENCH WARFARE.
(French Official Photo from Pictorial Press.)



FRENCH CHILDREN WHO HAVE MADE FRIENDS WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS
AND WHO ARE HELPING THEM TO LEARN FRENCH.
(Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)



AMERICAN SOLDIERS WATERING MULES IN A VILLAGE NEAR THEIR TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE.

U. S. Troops Learning Their Business in France



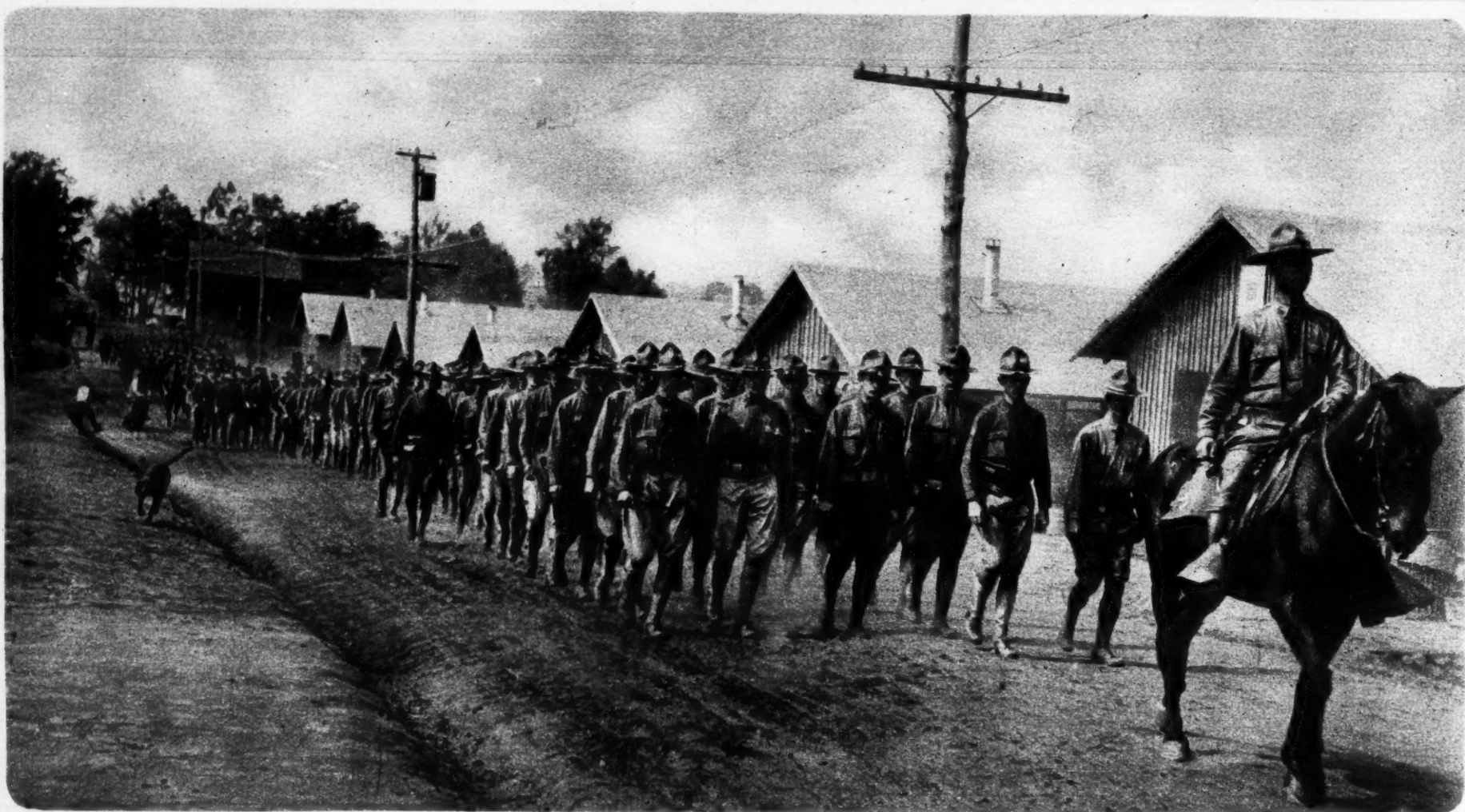
Practice in trench warfare. Our troops are already used to wearing steel helmets.

ALTHOUGH Germany had at the beginning of the war the most effectively organized war machine, the nation with the longest military record and the greatest traditions for fighting is France. It is no surprise therefore that in the land where the military art has always had brilliant exponents, our American soldiers should be learning their business from men who are not only steeped in the military lore of the past, but who have in this war shown themselves so clever and persistent in adapting warfare to modern conditions. Our soldiers are making excellent progress as students under French instruction.

(Pictorial Press Photos)

AMERICANS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE MANIPULATION OF A MACHINE GUN. NEARLY EVERY PHOTOGRAPH OF OUR MEN IN FRANCE SHOWS THEM WITH FRENCH OFFICERS AND MEN, SINCE IT IS FROM THEM WE ARE LEARNING THE NEW ART OF FIGHTING.

Scenes at Training Camps Where Hundreds of Thousands



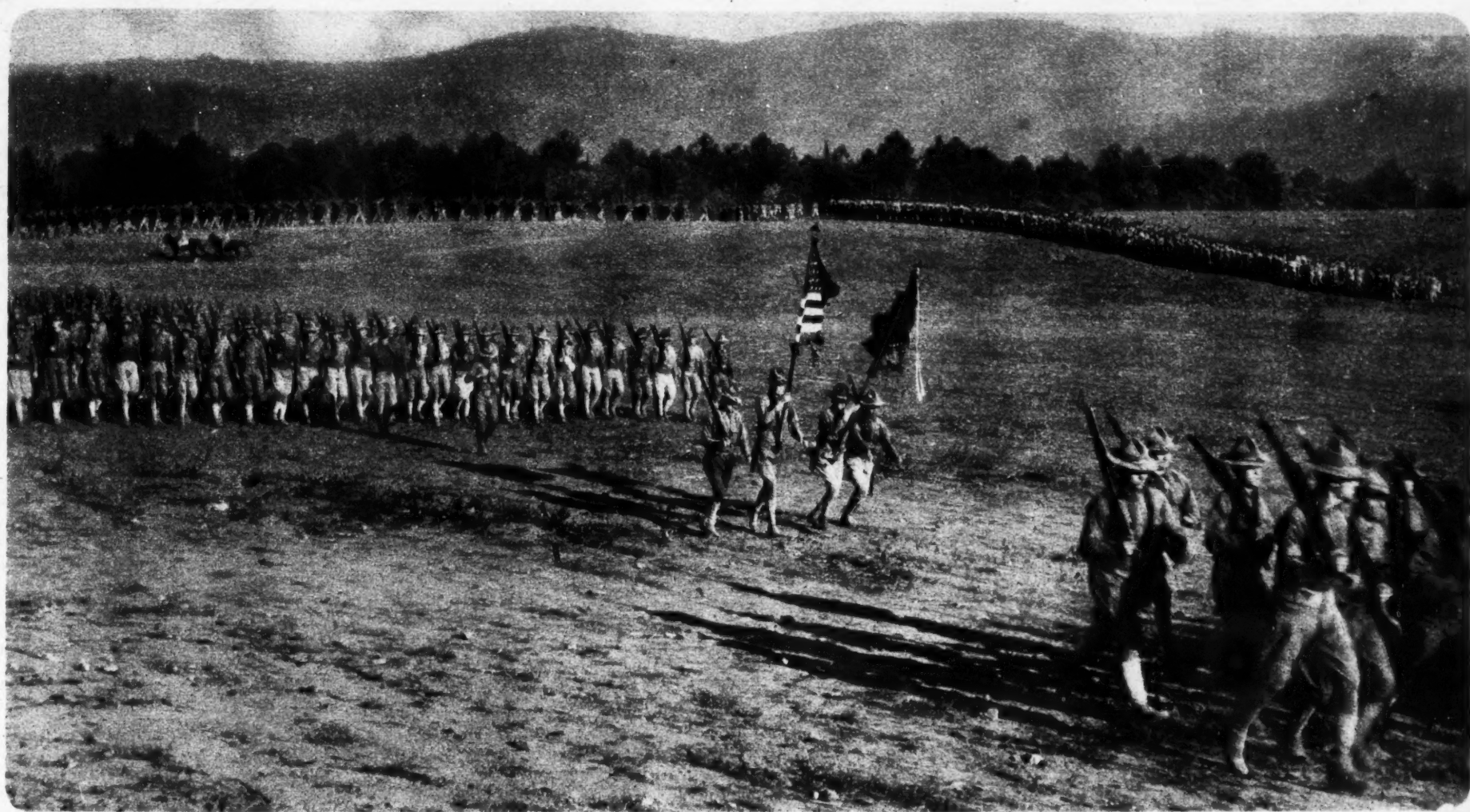
THE LAST PARADE AS A UNIT OF THE OLD 71ST NEW YORK INFANTRY, MOST OF THE MEN HAVING SINCE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BRING OTHER REGIMENTS UP TO WAR STRENGTH. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C.



MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS AT CAMP WADSWORTH PRACTICING HOW TO REMOVE WOUNDED MEN FROM THE TRENCHES. THE MAN ON THE STRETCHER IS, OF COURSE, NOT WOUNDED.

(6) International

of Americans Are Preparing for Service in Europe

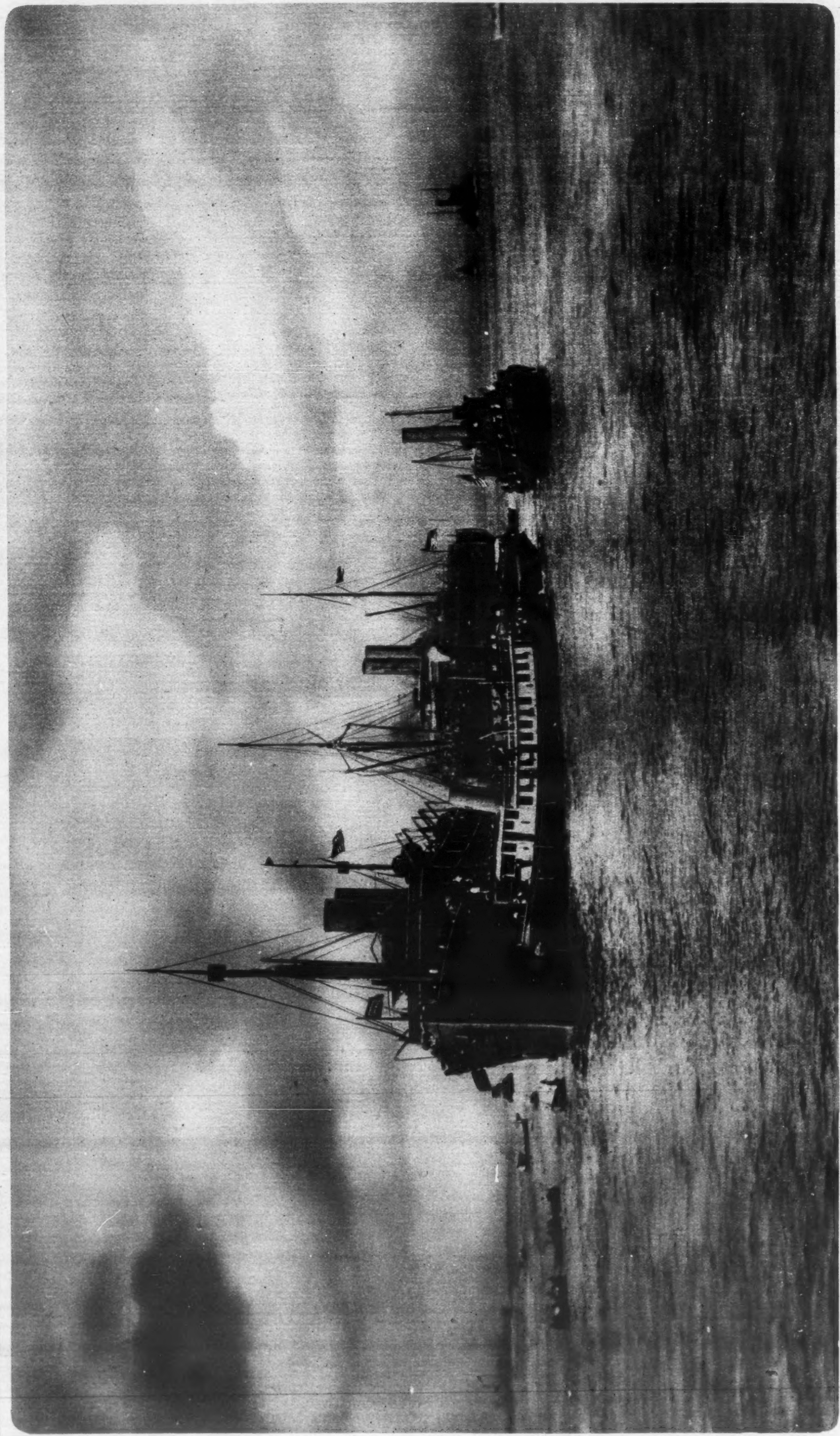


A "BLUE AND GRAY" DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY PASSING IN PARADE AT CAMP McCLELLAN, ANNISTON, ALA. THE DIVISION HERE IS THE 29TH, RECRUITED FROM NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



NATIONAL ARMY MEN BOXING AT CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, ILL. THE INSTRUCTOR IS STANDING ON A PLATFORM FROM WHICH HE CAN WATCH THE BOUTS. BOXING IS PART OF THE "SETTING UP" EXERCISES.

Some of the Transports Which are Taking America's Fighting Men to France



THIS PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN AT A PORT ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWS AMERICAN TROOP-SHIPS LEAVING WITH CONTINGENTS OF OUR MEN FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

(Central News Photo Service.)



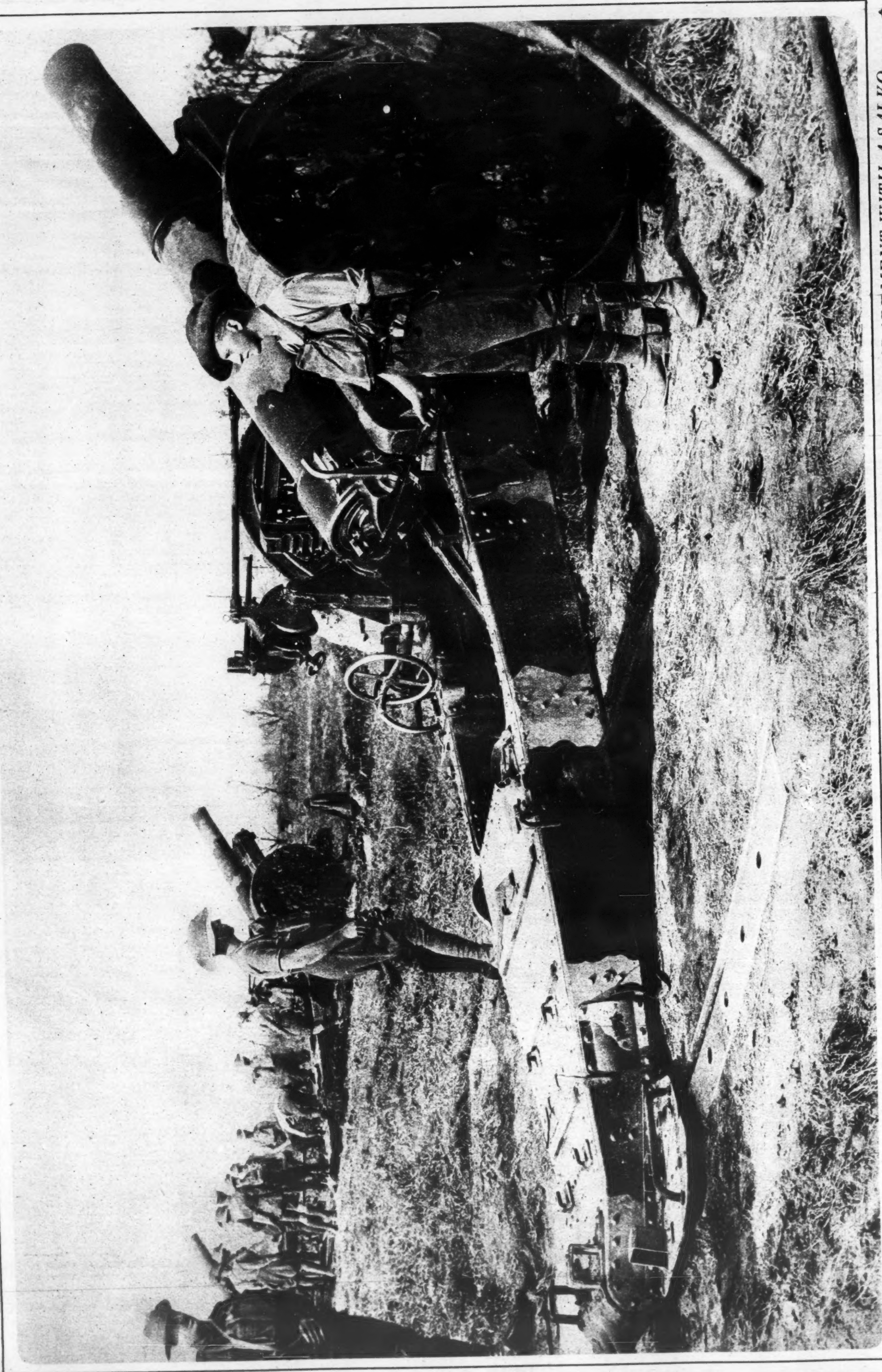
Improved and Larger Type of Tank Now Employed by the British



The British Army has lately brought into use an improved and much larger type of tank for the purpose of smashing through the wire entanglements and other obstructions used by the Germans to prevent infantry advancing. The photograph on this page gives a vivid idea of the new land monster.

*(British Official
Photograph from
Underwood &
Underwood.)*





♦ A BATTERY OF AUSTRALIAN SIEGE ARTILLERY ON THE WESTERN FRONT OPENING A BOMBARDMENT WITH A SALVO. ♦
(Australian Official Photograph from International Film Service.)

Australian and New Zealand Troops in Europe



**GENERAL GODLEY
INSPECTING NEW
ZEALAND TROOPS.**
(N. Z. Official Photo from
Central News.)

BRITAIN'S two self-governing dominions, Australia and New Zealand, have sent about 450,000 men to fight for their "Mother Country" in the present war. When Australian and New Zealand troops are together they are known as Anzacs, this name having originated from the base of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps during the Gallipoli campaign. The word is formed from the initials. Anzacs have also played a prominent part in Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia as well as on the Western front in Europe; and as one of the photographs on this page indicates, some of them are also on the Italian front.



AN AUSTRALIAN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHERE WOUNDED MEN ARE RECEIVING PRELIMINARY SURGICAL ATTENDANCE.

(Australian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)



AUSTRALIAN TROOPS LINED UP FOR REVIEW BY THE FRENCH PRESIDENT DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE ITALIAN FRONT.

(Italian Official Photo from Central News.)

Training Camps Evidence United States as a



A SQUAD OF EIGHT DRAFTED MEN RECEIVING THEIR FIRST LESSON AT CAMP GORDON.

(Photo International Film Service.)

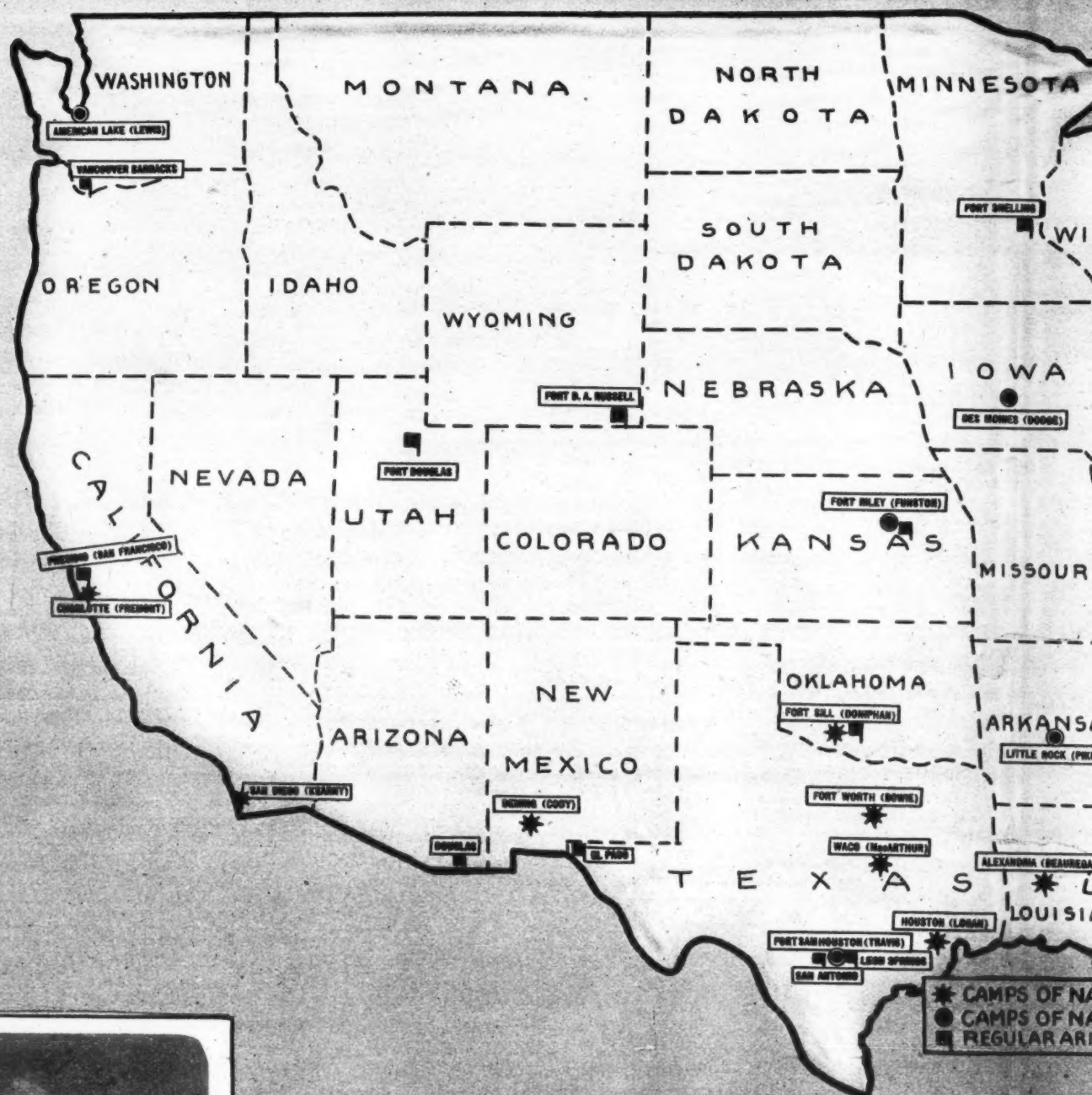


A TROOP OF CAVALRY AT CAMP FUNSTON ON THE WAY TO THE PARADE GROUNDS.

(Photo International Film Service.)

National Guard Mobilization Camps

No. of Division	Name of Camp	Location	Major General in Command	Troops From
27	Wadsworth	Spartanburg, S. C.	John F. O'Ryan	New York.
28	Hancock	Augusta, Ga.	Charles M. Clement	Penn.
29	McClellan	Anniston, Ala.	C. G. Morton	N. J., Del., Va., Md., & D. C.
30	Sevier	Greenville, S. C.	J. F. Morrison	Tenn., N. C., S. C. & D. C.
31	Wheeler	Macon, Ga.	F. J. Kernan	Ga., Ala., & Fla.
32	MacArthur	Waco, Texas	James Parker	Mich. & Wis.
33	Logan	Houston, Texas	George Bel, Jr.	Illinois.
34	Cody	Deming, New Mexico	A. P. Blockson	Neb., Iowa, S. D. & Minn.
35	Doniphan	Fort Sill, Okla.	N. M. Wright	Mo. & Kan.
36	Bowie	Fort Worth, Tex.	E. St. J. Greble	Tex. & Okla.
37	Sheridan	Montgomery, Ala.	C. G. Treet	Ohio.
38	Shelby	Hattiesburg, Miss.	W. H. Sage	Ind. & W. Va.
39	Beauregard	Alexandria, La.	I. C. Hodges	Ark., Miss., & La.
40	Kearny	San Diego, Cal.	F. S. Strong	Cal., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex. & Col.
41	Fremont	Charlotte, N. C.	H. Liggett	Wash., Ore., Mont., Idaho, & Wyo.
42	Mills	Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.	William A. Mann	"Rainbow" (from 27 States.)



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TRAINING CAMPS MENTIONED



PAYING THE 5,200 WORKMEN EMPLOYED TO BUILD CAMP DODGE. IN 45 MINUTES \$200,000 IS PAID OUT.

(Photo Press Illustrating Service.)



GENERAL VIEW OF CAMP DODGE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN ALL THE LAND SHOWN IN THE PICTURE. THE REMAINING LAND IS OWNED BY PRIVATE OWNERS ACROSS THE CREEK IN THE DISTANCE.

vidence the Rise of the s a Nation in Arms



INFANTRY AT CAMP DEVENS LEAVING FOR A "HIKE,"
OR ROUTE MARCH.
(© International Film Service.)

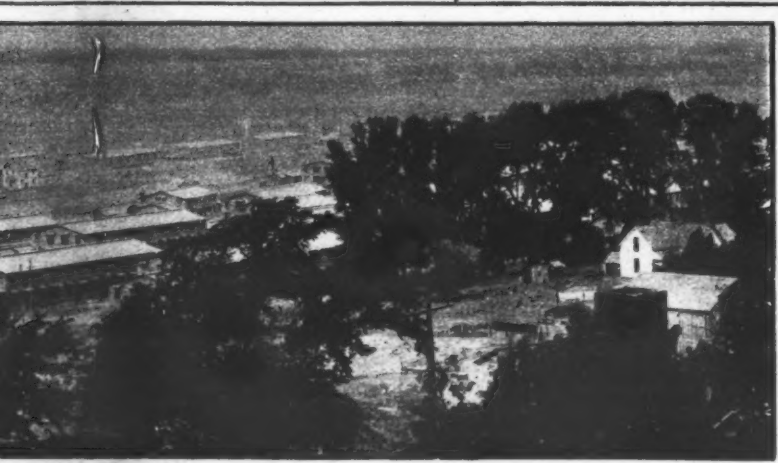


DRAFTED MEN AT CAMP DIX BECOM-
ING PROFICIENT IN TRENCH
DIGGING.
(Central News Photo Service.)



National Army Cantonments				
No. of Division	Name of Camp	Location	Major General in Command	Troops From
76	Devens	Ayer, Mass.	H. F. Hodges.	Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., & N. Y.
77	Upton	Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.	J. F. Bell.	New York.
78	Dix	Wrightstown, N. J.	Chase W. Kennedy.	N. J., Del., & N. Y.
79	Meade	Admiral, Md.	J. E. Kuhn.	D. C., Md., & Penn.
80	Lee	Petersburg, Va.	A. Cronkhite.	Va., W. Va., & Penn.
81	Jackson	Columbia, S. C.	F. H. French.	S. C., N. C., Fla., & Por- to Rico.
82	Gordon	Atlanta, Ga.	Eben Swift.	Ga., Ala., & Tenn.
83	Sherman	Chillicothe, Ohio.	E. F. Glynn.	Ohio & Penn.
84	Taylor	Louisville, Ky.	H. C. Hale.	Ken., Ind., & Ill.
85	Custer	Battle Creek, Mich.	J. T. Dick- man.	Mich. & Wis.
86	Grant	Rockford, Ill.	Thomas H. Barry.	Illinois.
87	Pike	Little Rock, Ark.	S. D. Sturgis.	Ark., La., Miss., & Ala.
88	Dodge	Des Moines, Ia.	E. H. Plum- mer.	N. D., Minn., Iowa, & Ill.
89	Funston	Fort Riley, Kan.	Leonard Wood.	Kan., Mo., S. D., Neb., Col., N. M., & Ariz.
90	Travis	Fort Sam Hous- ton, San An- tonio, Tex.	H. T. Allen.	Tex. & Okla.
91	Lewis	American Lake, Wash.	H. A. Greene.	Alaska, Wash., Ore., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Mon., Wyo., & Utah.

CAMPS MENTIONED IN LISTS ON THESE PAGES.



GOVERNMENT OWNS 4,500 ACRES, PRACTICALLY
WATER. THE REMOUNT STATION IS LOCATED
WATER IN THE DISTANCE.
(Photo Press Illustrating Service.)



GUARDING THE RESERVOIRS UNDER CONSTRUCTION TO SUPPLY
CAMP SHERMAN WITH WATER.
(Photo International Film Service.)

The Story of a Modern Battle as It Is Recorded by the

AFTER the Germans were beaten back at the Marne they retired to prepared positions extending in an unbroken line along crests of hills, rivers, and other strategic points from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Thus began a period of trench fighting altogether new in warfare. Outflanking manoeuvres being impossible, a system of concentrated attacks was evolved with the idea of bending back the line and forming salients which would necessitate the enemy withdrawing along a more extended front to straighten out the lines of defense. It was a series of such attacks which the British began to deliver in July, 1916, along the Somme and the Ancre, and which forced the Germans to retire later in the year. The offensive now in progress on the Ypres sector promises to bring about a similar result. These "drives" consist of three phases. First, the artillery preparation. After an extensive airplane reconnaissance, big guns are massed in great numbers against a sector which promises most success, and for hours, sometimes for days, the enemy's lines are subjected to the heaviest possible bombardment, destroying trenches, barbed wire and other field defenses. Then, the second phase begins. At the given moment the attacking infantry leaves its trenches and under cover of the barrage fire of its own artillery advances to take by bomb or bayonet what is left of the enemy's trenches. It is here that the hand-to-hand struggle takes place. Reserves are rushed up with machine guns and with pick and shovel to consolidate the captured positions and otherwise prepare to repel a counterattack, the third phase of the battle.

(Canadian Official Photographs from Western Newspaper Union.)



BRITISH FIELD GUNS IN ACTION. IN THE FOREGROUND A BATTERY COMMANDER AND HIS AIDS ARE SEEN DIRECTING THE FIRE. THE OFFICERS' DUG-OUT IS CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE WITH AN OBSERVER FAR IN ADVANCE OF THE BATTERY.



INFANTRY DIGGING IN CLOSE TO THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES WHILE THE ARTILLERY PREPARATION IS PROCEEDING. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN UNDER FIRE DURING THE CANADIAN ATTACK ON VIMY RIDGE.

Camera During a Typical Attack on the British Front



RESERVES ADVANCING OVER WHAT WERE THE ENEMY'S WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THE MEN ARE ADVANCING AT A WALKING PACE, ALTHOUGH STILL UNDER FIRE BY THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.



SHELL HOLES MAKE IDEAL POSITIONS FOR MACHINE GUN SQUADS. OFTEN THE ATTACKING PARTY TELEPHONES TO ITS OWN ARTILLERY TO FIRE A SHELL TO MAKE ONE OF THESE SHELTERS.



♦ CANADIAN LIGHT CAVALRY SWIFTLY ADVANCING IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY. ♦



♦ A TYPICAL SCENE ON A BATTLEFIELD. GERMAN PRISONERS HELPING TO BRING IN WOUNDED MEN. ♦



While the battle is still raging prisoners begin to be brought in. In the photograph above we see a party of the famous German 'Sturmtruppen' (shock-troops) being conducted to the rear by their captors. Two of the prisoners are helping along a wounded British soldier, who will be left at the field hospital while they themselves will be temporarily in prison compounds.

At left—After the battle. All that was left of the German lines at Vimy Ridge. This crest was once a beautiful wood. A German concrete gun emplacement is shown in the middle background. The soldier in the foreground has a German helmet and gas mask as trophies.

United States Armies to Have Gas Regiments



British Siege Artillerymen Fully Equipped for Protection Against Gas Attacks.
(Photo Western Newspaper Union.)

WITH the approval of President Wilson and the War Department plans have been made by the General Staff of the United States Army for the American forces to use gas and liquid flames when they begin operations against the Germans. A general order issued by the War Department on Sept. 20 provides for a special "gas and flame service" regiment for each army now being trained. These regiments consist of engineers. The regular army, the National Army, and the National Guard Army will each have a gas regiment. The War Department has been paying particular attention to the "gas and flame" innovations which the Germans introduced. The Pershing force has been undergoing intensive training in the use of gas masks, and in this country a large number of medical officers and officers of the Medical Reserve Corps have taken a special course of instruction at the Army Gas School, which has been established at Fort Sill, Okla.

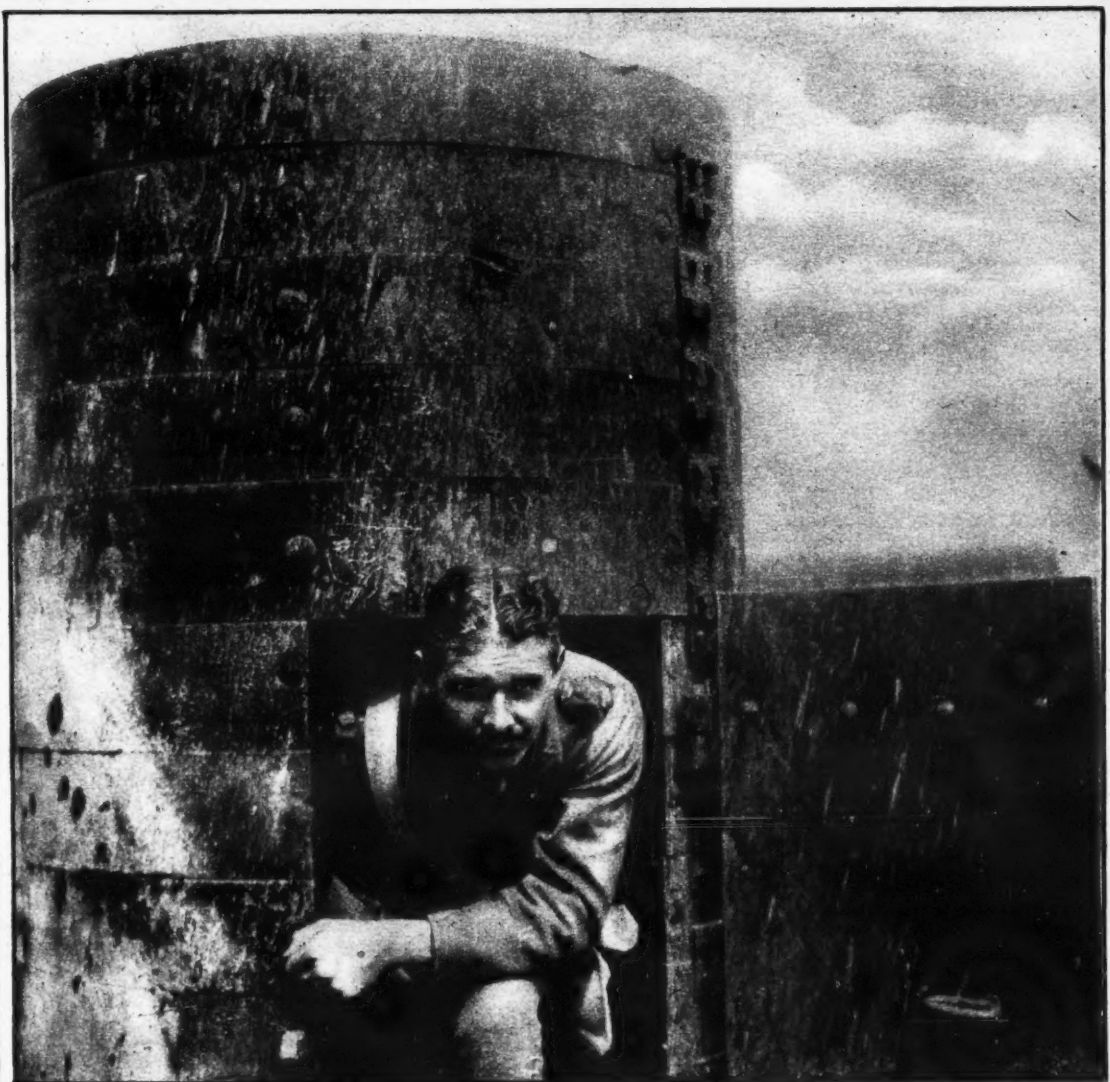
British Cavalryman and His Horse Both Equipped With Gas Masks.
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



"Pill-Boxes" Used by Germans as Field Forts



A GERMAN "PILL-BOX" AFTER THE BRITISH HAD SWEEPED OVER THE GROUND.
(British Official Photo from Press Illus. Service.)



ARMORED OBSERVATION BOX CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS AND USED BY BRITISH OFFICER AS A LOOKOUT.
(British Official Photo from Bain News Service.)

"PILL-BOX" is the popular name given by the British troops to the small field shelters and observation posts constructed out of steel and cement by the Germans. They are also used by machine gunners to try and stem the tide of advancing infantry. The photographs on this page show that the "pill-box" very often remains intact, even if it gets shifted from its original position. They are used often instead of trenches and earthworks. There has lately been a tendency on the part of the Germans, in their defensive operations, to rely still more on "pill-boxes," as they have more successfully withstood heavy shell fire than trenches, while the men inside them are much better protected against the rain of shot and shell which plays havoc in the infantry lines.



GERMAN OBSERVATORY, ALSO USED FOR HIDING MACHINE GUNS. THIS "PILL-BOX" WAS DAMAGED MORE THAN IS USUAL BY FRENCH SHELL-FIRE.
(French Official Photo from Pictorial Press.)

Thrilling Scenes During the Great Fire Which

SALONIKI, the Macedonian city where the Allies have their base for operations against the Teutonic allies, was the scene on Aug. 18 of a great fire which swept over almost the whole city. Thousands of houses were destroyed and 100,000 inhabitants were left homeless. Important buildings, such as those of the Bank of Athens, the National Bank, and the Ottoman Bank, were reduced to ruins. Six days later a second fire began and added greatly to the damage already done. The great city was thus practically wiped out, and enormous sums of money will be required for rebuilding. The origin of the fire has remained a mystery, and if it was a case of incendiarism, there has been nothing to show who were the culprits.

(Photograph by Pictorial Press.)



HOW ONE OF THE STREETS OF SALONIKI LOOKED AFTER THE FIRE HAD LEFT MANY THOUSANDS OF THE INHABITANTS HOMELESS AND HUNGRY.



A GENERAL VIEW OF ONE OF THE SECTIONS OF THE CITY WHILE THE FIRE WAS SWEEPING FROM BUILDING TO BUILDING.

Devastated Saloniki, the Allies' Base in Macedonia

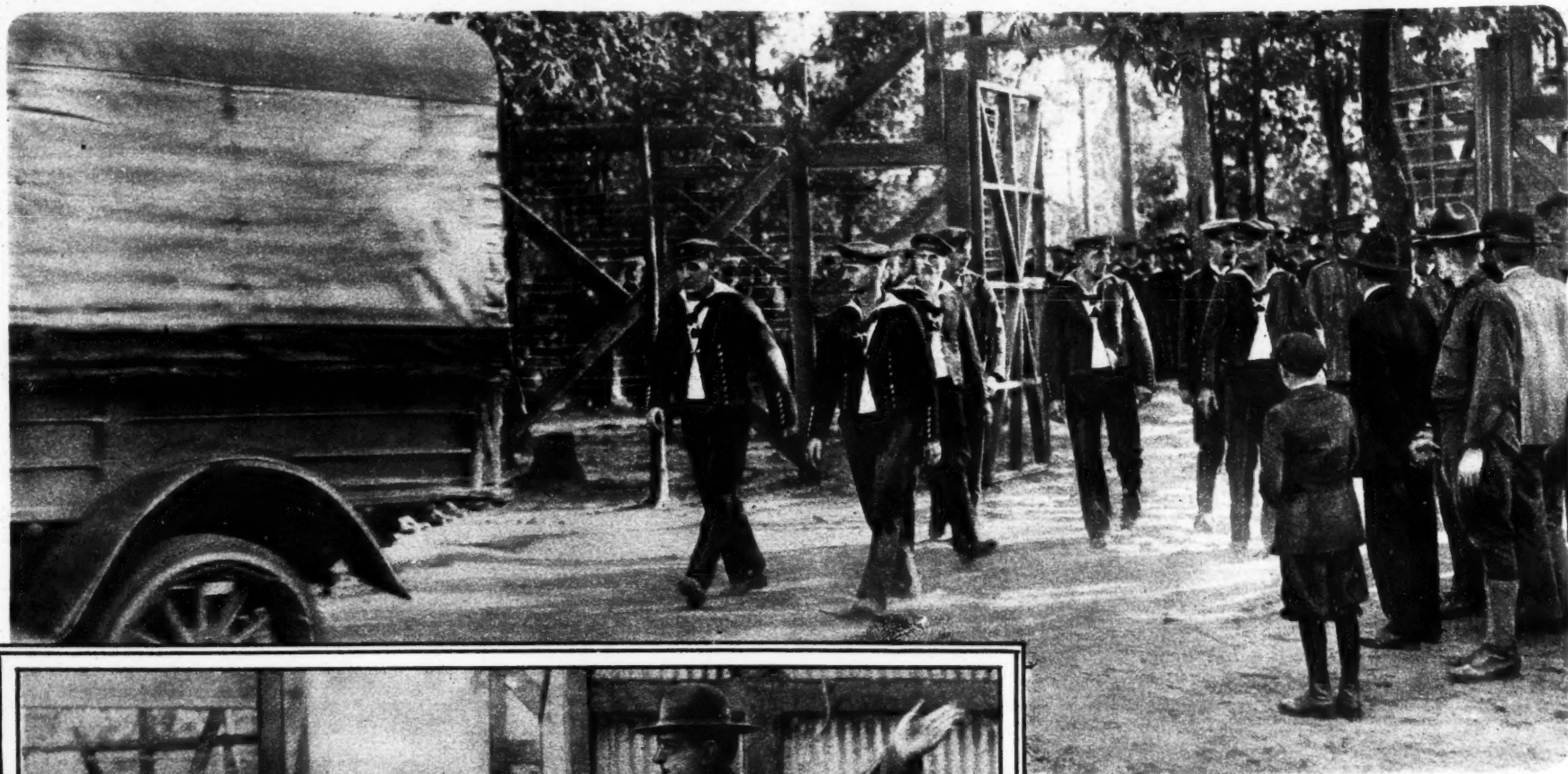


THE SCENE OF DEVASTATION AT SALONIKI, SHOWING RUINS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
AFTER THE FIRE HAD COMPLETED ITS RAVAGES.



INHABITANTS OF SALONIKI LEFT HOMELESS AFTER THE FIRE. THE STREETS WERE
FILLED WITH FURNITURE RESCUED FROM THE BURNING HOMES.

Enemy Aliens Held as Prisoners by Uncle Sam



CREW OF THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM LEAVING THE PRISON CAMP AT FORT McPHERSON TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF ONE OF THEIR COMRADES.

♦ **E** NEMY aliens who might engage in spying or plots to interfere with America's war plans are gradually being rounded up and confined in internment camps. Only Germans who the Government has reason to believe are likely to be dangerous are so dealt with. The great majority of the German residents of the United States are, in accordance with the President's proclamation, being treated with as much consideration as before the war.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

ENEMY ALIENS LEAVING FORT McPHERSON ON THEIR TRANSFER TO FORT OGLETHORPE. NOTE THE BARBED WIRE BARRICADE AROUND THE CAMP.



♦ A GROUP OF ENEMY ALIENS WHOM THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS DANGEROUS. THE LAST MAN IN THE ROW IS DR. KARL ARMGAARD GRAVES, THE SELF-STYLED "KAISER'S PERSONAL SPY." ♦



Prominent
in the
Many
Phases of
War at
Home and
Abroad



LORD READING, Lord Chief Justice of England, who has been sent to America by the British Government to deal with Allied financial relations and aid the British Mission now here.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

M. SKOBELLEFF, one of the most prominent Socialists who helped Kerensky and Tchcheidze to bring about the Russian Revolution and an important factor in the latest Cabinet reconstruction.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President of the National City Bank of New York, the largest national bank in the United States, who is receiving a dollar a year salary to help the Government in raising loans for the war.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



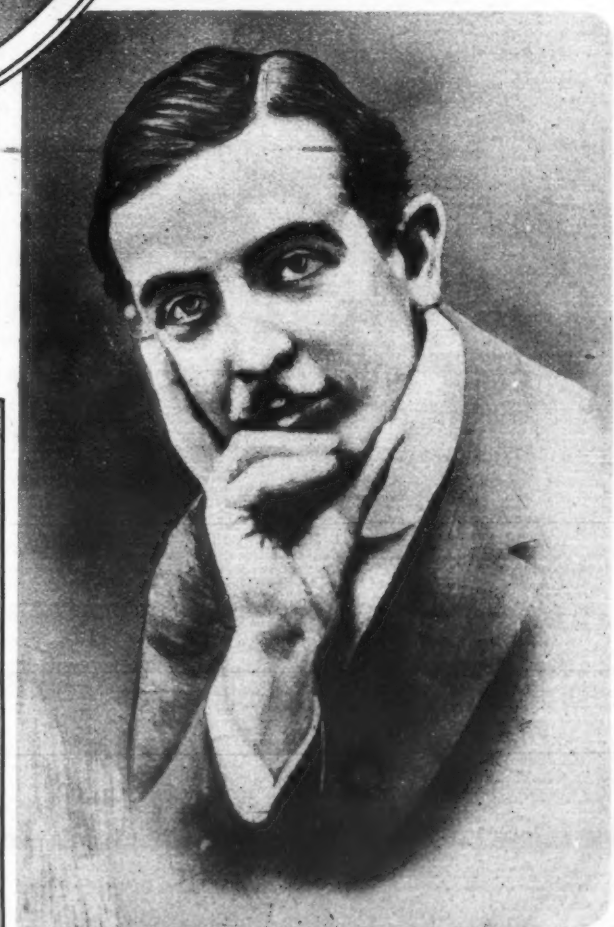
VANCE McCORMICK, Chairman of the War Trade Board, which is administering the drastic and extensive powers conferred on the Government in regard to the entire foreign commerce of the United States by acts of Congress passed during the special session.

(Photo by Bain News Service.)



COLONEL E. D. SWINTON, the British officer who is recognized as the inventor of the "tank." He has come to the United States with Lord Reading.

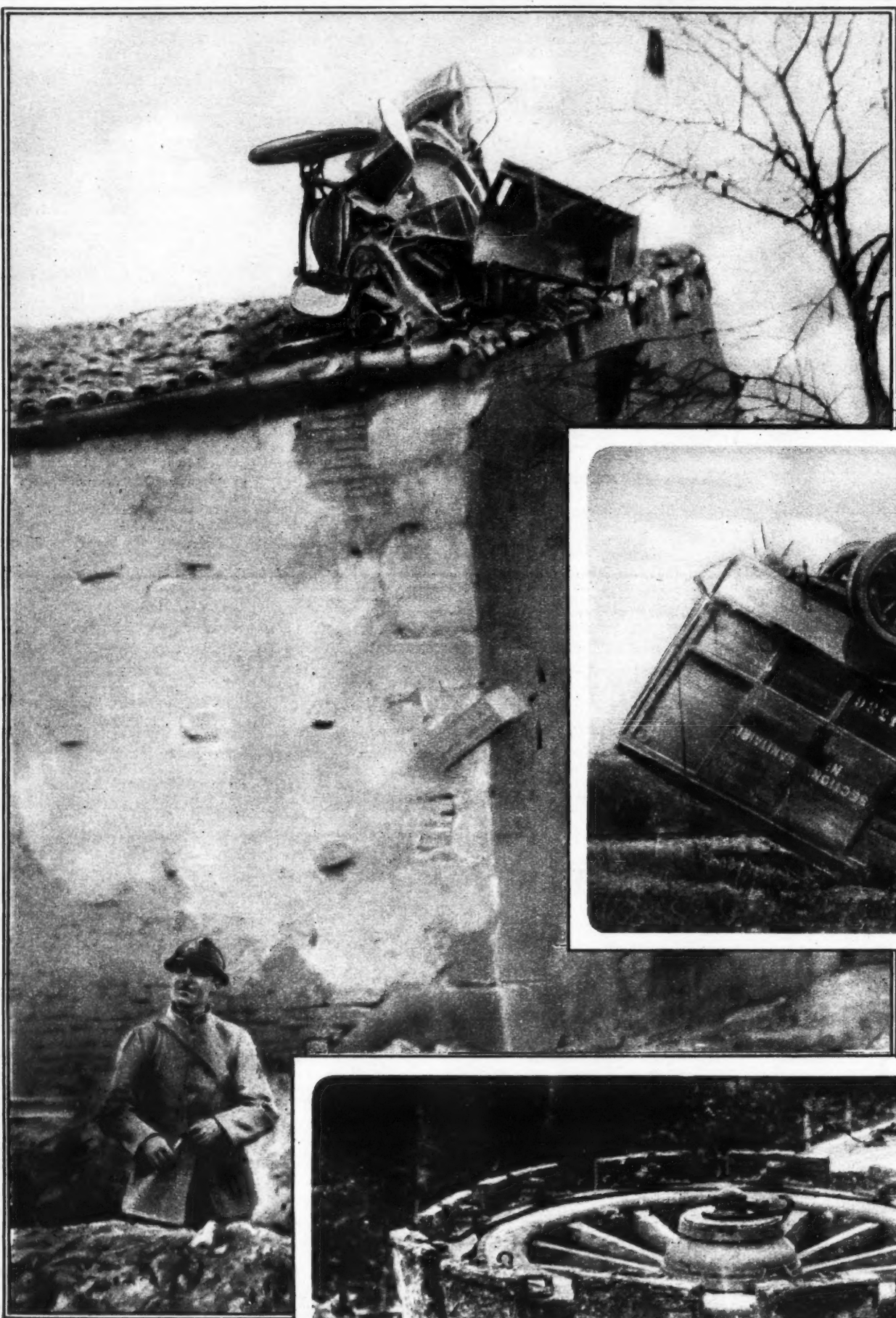
(© Harris & Ewing.)



BARON VON KUEHLMANN, the German Imperial Foreign Secretary who has been playing a conspicuous part in the recent moves by the Central Powers to bring about a peace by negotiation. At the outbreak of the war he was at the German Embassy in London.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

Freakish Results of Heavy Shell Fire



WHEN the shells from the big guns begin to drop and explode the results sometimes are curious to behold. At the top of the page we see the mangled remains of an automobile on the roof of a house near Verdun. The auto was thrown there by a big shell which also made the hole in which the French soldier is seen standing. The motor ambulance in the next picture was completely overturned by a shell explosion and the wounded men inside were killed. The last picture shows a French big gun which had just been placed in position when a shell from a German big gun knocked it over. There could not be a better indication than this of the terrific power of the explosives now used in war.



A FRENCH AMBULANCE OVERTURNED BY A HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL.
(Photo International Film Service.)

THE EXPLOSION WHICH THREW THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE ROOF STRANGELY ENOUGH DID NOT AFFECT THE BUILDING.
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

WHAT A BIG SHELL CAN DO—IT CAN, AS SHOWN HERE, KNOCK OVER A GUN AS BIG AS THE ONE IT IS FIRED FROM.
(© Int. Film Service.)

